

# BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, ROGERS'S BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1820.

Price, \$3.00 a year, payable in 6 months, or \$2.62 1/2 a year, if paid in one month.

VOL. V.

**SURVEY OF THE**  
**CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY**  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,  
In their Geographical Order.  
[Continued from page 86.]

**SOUTH TRAVANCORE.**

**CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1805.  
Mr. Knill, Charles Mault, John Smith,  
Missionaries.

Mr. Knill, who left England in Decem-  
ber, 1818, reached Bombay, on his pas-  
sage, on the 13th of May last. He  
embarked on the 24th of Oct. 1819, to join  
Mr. Mault.

The scene of this Mission, which lies  
between the Ghauts, is seldom visited, and  
is little known to the European  
residents in India. The Mission com-  
prises ten villages, to each of which  
is attached a place of worship and a  
school. The central station is

**NAGRACOIL.**

This place is close to the southern ex-  
tremity of the Ghauts; and has been oc-  
cupied by the residence of former Rajahs.  
The surrounding scenery is truly picture-  
sque. The hills give it a grandeur,  
and the language can fully describe.  
The name of this place (the Mission-  
aries) will not fail to strike the pious  
reader. It means, literally, the Serpent  
which from there being a church dedi-  
cated to the express worship of that "old  
and evil" We hope to build a  
temple here, on a spot, on one  
of which will be seen a large heathen  
idol, and on the other a Mahomedan  
mosque. Our edifice will be raised above  
both. May this be the case soon in  
every part of the globe!

The headquarters of the Mission are  
situated in a house given by the Ranee.  
The missionaries had been joined by  
Mr. Knill.

The foundation stone of a new place of  
worship was laid by Mr. Knill, on New-  
Year's Day, 1819. The Ranee gave the  
timber, and stone, for this building,  
which is to be 120 feet by 70.

This is a regular heathen vil-  
lage, about four miles from Nagracoil: it  
is a gross darkness. Here a church  
was built, in which a congregation of  
about 200 regularly assemble. Some  
of the children in the school have made  
progress in learning.

This village is situated  
in the middle of a Palmyra Forest. Some  
of the children given by the Ranee to the  
Mission are attached to this grant, has  
been removed.

Over 1000 people here entered  
the ranks as renouncing heathenism.—  
The church being too small, the Christians  
to enlarge it at their own expense.  
The congregation soon assembled, at the  
sound of a drum, or Indian drum. The  
missionaries wish to substitute a bell for  
the sound of heathen worship.

The boys in the school repeated to Mr.  
Knill more than 1100 verses of the Bible.  
The congregation is collecting in the vil-  
lage of Agasturam, in this neighborhood,  
a large place of worship will be re-  
built.

This is a village of Shanars,  
who extract the juice from the  
cinnamon tree. The place of wor-  
ship is enlarged: half the people  
cannot be accommodated. The  
congregation is generally in the heat  
of the day, and the importance of a shelter  
from the rays of the sun is obvious.

A good school in this village.

Has fluctuated much, in point  
of numbers, at different periods, but lately  
a considerable increase has been ob-  
served. The place is populous, and full of idols.  
This is a central, populous, and  
village on the sea-coast. Num-  
bers have been added to the congregation,  
under a course of instruction. The  
place has no children in it.

Is at present without a  
place of worship, but has a congregation,  
like the others, has been increas-  
ing these few months. The church  
established by the idolaters of that  
village have been obliged to promise  
to build a church, and have of their own  
accordance idolatry, and stated their  
conversion to Christianity.

Has an increasing con-  
gregation, and a small school.

Is a sphere of promising use-  
fulness. A large place of worship was  
built by a zealous Roman Catholic;  
and abandoned by the people of  
the mission. It has been made over in  
to the mission. It is situated  
in the fort of Odagerry, in the midst  
of a heathen neighborhood.

These places the Scriptures  
teach us to be the seed of the  
Saviour, by a native cate-

chist, who explains them as well as he is  
able. The Missionaries state it to be  
their aim, first to instruct the catechists,  
and give them one idea of Christian truth  
at a time; and then to send them forth to  
communicate it to those who have not even  
one: and they hope thus, by degrees,  
to diffuse the rays of divine truth over this  
benighted region.

Mr. Knill reached this mission, from Ma-  
dras, at the end of Sept. 1818. He had  
the prospect of full restoration to health,  
and was entering with zeal into the work,  
which was increasing on all sides. A regu-  
lar system of visitation of the different  
villages of the mission had been adopted,  
and a seminary for thirty native youths  
projected. Many encouraging conversa-  
tions with the people took place. But, in  
the midst of these prospects, Mr. Knill's  
state of health obliged him to return to  
England, and to leave to others the culti-  
vation of these promising fields. He reached  
London on the 1st of Dec.

Mr. Knill, under date of Oct. 27, 1818,  
gives the following view of the state of the  
people who have united themselves to the  
Missionaries:—

"You are not to imagine, that, out of  
these ten congregations, amounting to 2000  
people, there are many real Christians.—  
The best idea of them that I can give you  
is this:—Depict to your imagination a large  
parish, on the forest of Dartmoor, who are  
called Christians, but had never heard the  
Gospel. A minister goes to reside among  
them: he finds a very few, who appear to  
be hopeful characters—many, who have a  
little knowledge of the Bible—some, who  
can talk pretty fluently about religion—  
hundreds, who can read; but yet the greater  
part are involved in gross darkness. He  
begins his work by increasing Schools—open  
places for prayer and reading the Scrip-  
tures—preaches every day—and is contin-  
ually going about, attempting to do some  
good among his people.

"Just such is the state of the people  
where we dwell, and just such are our  
labors among them.

"What is very remarkable, they all vol-  
untarily give a note-of-hand, declarative  
of their renunciation of idolatry, and their  
determination to serve the true God. Does  
not this illustrate that promise (Isa. xlv.  
5).—Another shall subscribe with his hands  
unto the Lord?"

The late resident, Lieut. Colonel Munro,  
befriended the Mission in the most at-  
tentive and liberal manner.

On the subject of erecting places of  
worship, the missionaries observe:—

"We wish to direct the attention of our  
counsellors and friends at home to this, as  
it has been customary to consider the ex-  
pense of building places of worship as not  
properly belonging to the Society. We  
venture to recommend it, as a subject of  
importance. Every Christian temple is a  
witness for the true God in a heathen land.  
It tends to keep the people together; and  
gives them some token, that we wish to  
render them permanent and lasting bless-  
ings. Nothing has kept the Catholics  
from being crushed under the weight of  
their superstitions and profane system, but  
their churches, which overshadowed the  
land. Many of them are crumbling into  
ruins, while immense sums are expended  
in decorating others."

**PALAMCOTTA.**

A town in the south-west part of the Peninsula,  
about 400 miles south-by-west from Madras.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1817.

Robert Graham, English Schoolmaster;  
Ganagan, Malabar Schoolmaster; Aru-  
lanum, Catechist.

The Rev. James Hough, the Chaplain,  
has continued to render important service  
to this Mission, and in different parts of the  
district of Tinnevely.

An English school has been opened in  
Tinnevely, the chief town. At Tuteco-  
ryn, Tachinoor, and Mylappalum, schools  
have also been established.—The number  
of scholars was 353.—The Scriptures have  
been largely distributed.

**TRICHINOPOLY.**

A town in the Southern Carnatic—263 miles from  
Madras, travelling distance.

**CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOC'Y.**—1766.

Pakiyanaden, Wiswasanaden, and Nalla-  
lambi, Country Priests.

These three natives, being the elder  
catechists of the Mission, were admitted  
to Lutheran ordination, at Tanjore, a little  
before the death of Mr. Poble. Wisu-  
wasanaden is stationed at Cumbaganam.—  
The other two labor among the Christi-  
ans at Shevagonga, Madura, and Ramanad.

Mr. Kolhoff undertook to visit the Mis-  
sion, every two or three months, from Tan-  
jore, till a new missionary should arrive  
from Europe; and the temporal concerns  
of the different charitable institutions were  
committed to the care of the pious and  
sensible widow of the late Mr. Poble. The  
Chaplain at the station, the Rev. H. C.  
Banks, rendered very kind services to the  
Mission.

There is something remarkable in the  
situation of Trichinopoly. A stupendous  
rock rises here out of the plain, like a  
pyramid. It is the seat of idols, and is  
thronged by devotees.

**TANJORE.**

A city in the Southern Carnatic, and capital of a  
District of the same name—formerly the great  
seat of learning in the south of India—from  
Madras, travelling distance, 205 miles.

**CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOC'Y.**—1766.

John Caspar Kolhoff, Missionary; Adey-  
kalam, Nanapargason, and Abraham, Coun-  
try Priests.

Of these Country Priests, Adeykal-  
am, and Nanapargason, assist Mr. Kolhoff  
in Tanjore; and Abraham ministers to the  
congregations in the Tinnevely District.

The Rev. Henry Baker, as has been  
stated, assisted in this Mission, at the be-  
ginning of last year.

**NEGAPATAM.**

A sea-port town, in the province of Tanjore, 48  
miles east of Tanjore.

**WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

An invitation having been received by  
the Committee to send Missionaries hither,  
this Station will be provided as soon as it  
may be in their power.

The Missionaries to be stationed at Ne-  
gapatam, will be directed to visit the Island  
of Ramisseram; which is deemed an im-  
portant sphere of labour, from the immense  
annual resort of Devotees, from all parts  
of India, to its celebrated Temple.

**TRANQUEBAR.**

A Danish Settlement, on the East Coast of the  
Peninsula—145 miles south-by-west from Madras.

**DANISH MISSION COLLEGE.**—1705.

Caemnerer and Schreivogel, Missionaries.

The King of Denmark, besides relieving  
the Mission from its embarrassments, has  
taken upon himself the charge of its sup-  
port; the Funds of the Mission College  
having suffered severely by the late war.

As the utmost economy has been urged,  
the Missionaries have proposed to transfer  
to the Tanjore Mission, Eleven Catechists,  
who are in charge of 1300 Christians in  
the Tanjore Country; and have requested  
the grant to these congregations of a month-  
ly pension of 10l. for their preservation.  
This proposal has been referred by the  
Christian Knowledge Society to the deci-  
sion of the Bishop of Calcutta.

That Society continues its accustomed  
aid of stores to the Mission; and the Mis-  
sionaries ascribe the preservation of the  
Mission from ruin to the assistance furnis-  
hed by the Bishop of Calcutta, in the years  
1816, 1817, and 1818, to the amount of  
808 Star Pagodas.

The last returns of the Mission were as  
follows, within the year:—"Baptisms, 89  
Children—21 Adults received from Popery  
—Communicants, 681—Marriages, 29—  
Funerals, 97—Portuguese Scholars, 55—  
Tamil Scholars, 48.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1816.

John C. Schnarre, Missionary and Inspec-  
tor of Schools.—John Devasagayam, Su-  
perintendent of Schools.—David, Catechist.

The numerous Schools under Mr.  
Schnarre's care continue to prosper; and  
new Schools, in promising situations, have  
been established.

The Seminary for the instruction of Na-  
tive Christian Youth for the future service  
of the Mission affords much satisfaction.

The following is the Return of the  
Schools at the end of the year 1818:—  
English and Tamil Schools; five Stations,  
supplied by 9 Teachers.—Tamil Schools:  
14 Stations, supplied by 20 Teachers.—  
Country Schools: 8 Stations, under nine  
Teachers.

The total number of Children admitted  
on the Establishment had been 3383: of  
whom 1996 having left, at different times,  
up to the end of 1818, there then remain-  
ed 1387; being an increase, in the course  
of that year, of 429; as the total at the  
end of 1817 was 958.

In reference to a hope which Mr.  
Schnarre had expressed of a future bless-  
ing on their labours, Mr. Thompson  
writes—"It will be so, we may, we must  
believe; and future generations of Mis-  
sionary Societies will see it, and bless the  
memory of their forefathers, who perse-  
vered, in faith and hope—still gave freely  
of their substance—strengthened the hands  
of their labourers abroad—and ceased not  
to commend their righteous cause to God."

**VELLORE.**

A Town 88 miles west by south of Madras.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1817.

The Chaplain at this Station, the Rev.  
Mr. Jackson, continues his superintendence  
of the School opened here. The Native  
Christians are greatly in need of an instruc-  
tor.

**CHITTOOR.**

A Town 80 miles East of Madras.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1817.

There was much prospect of usefulness  
at this Station, under the active superin-  
tendence of the Rev. Henry Harper, the  
Chaplain. A Native Catechist and School-  
master had been placed under his direc-  
tion—25 Children had been received into  
the School—the congregation was increas-  
ing—a Church was about to be erected—  
and many were applying for Baptism. Mr.  
Harper has been, however, removed to  
Hydrabad, as Chaplain at that Station; but  
there is a prospect of his superintendence  
being in some measure supplied.

The Congregation consists of 33 Natives  
and 21 Country-born.

**VEPERY.**

A Village near Madras.

**CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOC'Y.**—1727.

The Rev. Dr. Rottler, Missionary.

The death of Mr. Pæzold left this Mis-  
sion wholly destitute of any one, either to  
perform its Ministerial Duties, or to take  
charge of the Society's buildings and stores.  
The Madras District Committee, the insti-  
tution of which at this juncture was providen-  
tial, obviated, by their prompt and effec-  
tive interposition, the evils which other-  
wise must have ensued.

**MADRAS.**

The Second of the Three British Presidencies in  
India—the seat of an Archdeaconry—on the  
east coast of the Peninsula—population 300,000  
—from Calcutta, 1030 miles, and from Bombay  
770 miles, travelling distance.

The Black Town, to the northward of the Fort,  
is the residence of the Natives; and of Arme-  
nian and Portuguese Merchants, and of many  
Europeans unconnected with Government.

**CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.**

The District Committee have, with great  
assiduity, superintended the Society's in-  
terests, and prosecuted its objects. By the  
agency of the Company's Chaplains, at the  
different Stations in the Presidency, most of  
whom are incorporated with the Committee  
either as Subscribing or Corresponding  
Members, they have disposed of nearly the  
whole of a large consignment of books,  
sent agreeably to their order from home;  
and have remitted 1000 pagodas, 400l. ster-  
ling, to be returned to them in fresh sup-  
plies. The Committee have stepped for-  
ward also, under circumstances of peculiar  
emergency, as the guardians of the Society's  
property, and the superintendents of its  
Missionary Establishments.

On the representation of the Bishop of  
Calcutta, the Salaries of the Society's Mis-  
sionaries have been raised from 100l. to  
150l. per annum.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1805.

W. C. Loveless, Robert Fleming, Cornelius  
Traveller, Thomas Nicholson, Missionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Traveller arrived on the  
19th of January, 1819. Their arrival was  
seasonable, as Mr. Pritchett was about to  
return to Vizagapatam. Mr. Nicholson,  
with his Wife, embarked, May 25, 1819,  
in the *Amorah*, for this Mission.

Ten Tamil and Three English Schools,  
with a Free School in Black Town, contain  
between 600 and 700 Boys; besides whom  
there are about 60 Girls, in a Girls School  
—a rare thing in India—which promises  
great usefulness. The Natives are gradu-  
ally losing their fears respecting Christian  
Education. The Missionaries preach to  
one Native and three English Congrega-  
tions, which are all prospering.

The Auxiliary Missionary Society has  
contributed, in the whole, 300l.

The foundation stone of a New Chapel,  
at Vepery, was laid by Mr. Knill, on the  
12th of June, the day on which he took  
leave of India. It is called "The Perse-  
vacum Missionary Chapel," and is built  
by voluntary contributions.

On Sunday, Feb. 14th, of last year, the  
first baptism of a Heathen took place in the  
Missionary Chapel, before a crowded Con-  
gregation, chiefly of Christian Natives, but  
intermingled with a few dissatisfied Hea-  
then. The convert was a young man,  
named Apavoo, on whom the early instruc-  
tions and care of Dr. John seem not to have  
been lost. He had been a devotee of Siva;  
but now publicly renounced Caste, and  
embraced the Gospel, receiving, in his bap-  
tism, the name of John. He is studying  
under Mr. Traveller, and had walked hum-  
bly and consistently.

It is remarked on this event—"This is  
the first example, in Madras, of so decided a  
renunciation of Heathenism, and entire  
obedience to the precepts of Christianity.  
Instances of baptism have been numerous  
at Madras; but the persons baptized, both  
into the Roman Catholic and Protestant  
Communities, have always been indulged  
in retaining the distinction of Caste, as a  
civil regulation, or sort of rank in Society:  
nor is this indefensible; though undoubt-  
edly, such a profession as that of Apavoo  
is more noble."

Mr. Fleming, in a recent Letter writes  
—"Prayer Meetings and Societies for the  
diffusion of useful knowledge multiply, and  
begin to meet with cordial support."

The late visit of the Bishop of Calcutta  
to Madras has infused new life into the re-  
ligious community."

Mr. Traveller, under date of May 12,  
1819, writes—"A number of Young Men  
are coming forward, having devoted them-  
selves to the cause of Christ. No congre-  
gation in Britain is more happy or more  
flourishing, than ours is at Madras. The  
Sun of Righteousness is arising upon us;  
and I think that God has much people here.  
The Heathen are inquiring, becoming seri-  
ous, and some are converted." Mr. Trav-  
eller had held two public disputations with  
Brahmins, who requested an investigation  
into Christianity. Numbers of Natives at-  
tended at his house, on these occasions.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1815.

C. T. E. Rhenius, Bernhard Schmid, G. T.  
Barenbruch, Missionaries; Rayappen, Na-  
tive Catechist.

Much attention has been paid to the  
Schools. Since their establishment, 1099  
Children have been registered: the aver-

age monthly attendance of those remain-  
ing in them had been about 400; these  
are collected in three Schools in Madras,  
and nine in the Country. The National  
System has been introduced.

The Cholera Morbus, the ravages of  
which have been so general in India, has  
been severely felt in Madras: this fatal  
disease, together with a violent hurricane  
which destroyed many of the School Hou-  
ses, interrupted, in some measure, the pro-  
gress of the Schools.

At weekly visitations of the Schools in  
Madras, the Missionaries have opportuni-  
ties of proclaiming, to large audiences of  
the Heathen, the Name of the Saviour;  
and similar advantages are afforded by the  
Country Schools. Public Readings of the  
Scriptures are carried on by the Native  
Assistants of the Mission. Christianity is  
now, in consequence of these and other en-  
deavors, both understood and approved, to  
a degree that is very encouraging; tho'  
but little success has yet appeared, in the  
actual conversion of the Heathen.

Of thirteen Schoolmasters, nine are Hea-  
then; the Heathen, if chosen with pru-  
dence, fulfilling well the duties of School-  
masters; though not suited to the office of  
Readers of the Scriptures.

The foundation-stone of the New Church,  
after various interruptions and delays, was  
happily laid on the 30th of June. It was  
a solemn and affecting scene. The Native  
Christians surrounded the spot, and the  
tops of the adjoining houses were covered  
with Heathen Spectators. The Church is  
building at the expense of Government, on  
premises lately purchased for the Society.

These premises are most desirably situ-  
ated in the principal street of Black Town,  
and were purchased at a cost of 3125l.  
To these premises the Missionaries have  
removed; and here, with all convenient  
despatch, a complete Missionary Establish-  
ment will be formed. A Stanhope Printing  
Press, lately sent out by the Society, is  
here set to work on the Tamil Bible, as  
revised by Dr. Rottler and Mr. Rhenius.

Excursions among the Natives are con-  
tinued with advantage. A very promising  
access seems to have been opened among  
the Jains. Beside the Sunday Services,  
an English Lecture, on Thursday evenings,  
has been established, at the request of ma-  
ny of the Country-born inhabitants, and is  
well attended. Of the general state and  
prospects of the Society's Mission in the  
South of India, Mr. Thompson writes, with  
his accustomed animation:

"You will be satisfied, I am persuaded,  
from all the documents which we are  
sending to you, from time to time, that  
your Missionaries are fulfilling their parts  
faithfully, in their studies, labors, and  
prayers; and the Lord, we are sure, is not  
unmindful of them, nor of the benevolence  
and prayers of the friends who have sent  
them hither and provide for them. in your  
patience, possess ye your souls. Only believe.  
Look unto Jesus. Let the eye of your  
minds be steadily toward Him, with sub-  
mission; and you shall yet see that all  
things are possible."

**WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOC'Y.**—1817.

James Lynch, Titus Close, Missionaries.

A small Chapel has been opened; and  
the prospect of usefulness being enlarged,  
by the purchase of premises for a Chapel  
and School, at Royapettah, three miles  
south of Madras, Mr. Close has been sent  
to assist Mr. Lynch. Members, 74.

An English and Malabar School, at the  
Mission House, is attended by about 150  
Children. Mr. Lynch has also a Native  
School at the "Mount," about five miles  
distant. A Missionary Society is formed,  
which produces nearly 100l. per annum.

**VADADELLI.**

Between 20 and 30 miles north of Madras.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1817.

Sandappen, Native Catechist.

Sandappen continues his labors here;  
and superintends Schools at Trivalore,  
Ranabakum, and Rannipootore. He ex-  
amines the Scholars in the lessons which  
they have learnt; and catechises them in  
passages of Scripture or from Catechisms—  
observing whether the Schoolmasters con-  
duct the Schools according to the regula-  
tions—and using every means to excite  
them to fresh diligence. He has been  
watchful in availing himself of the at-  
tendance of Adult Auditors at the Schools,  
for preaching the Gospel and removing pre-  
judices.

**VIZAGAPATAM.**

A Town on the sea-coast of the Northern Circars  
—483 miles north-east of Madras, and 557 south-  
west of Calcutta.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—1805.

John Gordon, Edward Pritchett, James Daw-  
son, Missionaries.

Mr. Pritchett has been carrying on, at  
Madras, for the Calcutta Bible Society, the  
printing of his translation of the New Tes-  
tament into Telogo; and was making pro-  
gress in the translation of the Old Testa-  
ment. He was about to return to his Station.

The prospects of the Mission brighten.  
There is an increasing desire to hear; and  
much discussion takes place among the Na-  
tives, on the subject of Christianity.

In one English and four Native Schools,  
there is an average attendance of 160  
Boys, some of whom make great progress,  
and evidently grow in acquaintance with  
Christianity.



A Town in the province of Orissa, and Capital of the District of Midnapore—70 miles west-by-south from Calcutta.

**BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1817.**  
*Domingo D' Cruz, Portuguese.*

Midnapore is a town of considerable population, through which multitudes of pilgrims pass on their way to the Temple of Juggernaut. Mr. D' Cruz, from Calcutta, has been stationed here, with a good prospect of usefulness.

Of the Stations enumerated in the last "Survey," within this Division, several have been here omitted, for reasons which we shall state.

Of those which were occupied by the Church Missionary Society, Cochin, Pulicat and Marthipattam are omitted. On the return of Mr. Davidson from Cochin, on the Malabar Coast, the Rev. Henry Baker was to occupy that Station; but, at the date of the last Despatches, he was assisting, as has been mentioned, at Cotoy: it is probable, however, that he will finally settle at Cochin. The design of fixing the Rev. Decar Schmid at Pulicat, near Madras, was superseded, as has been stated, by his proceeding to Calcutta. Respecting Marthipattam, on the East Coast of the Peninsula, no intelligence has been received.

Various Stations have been relinquished by the Baptist Missionaries. *Sihet*, near the borders of Bengal and the Burman Empire, has been given up. *Berhampore*, 120 miles north-north-west of Calcutta, has been discontinued, as the individuals who formed the Christian Community there had, with one or two exceptions, removed from the place. *Purnea*, a large city, 230 miles north-west of Calcutta, Mr. Thompson resided for the last few years, but is now removed to *Delhi*. *Cawnpore*, a Military Station on *Ganges*, is now visited from Allahabad. *Nagpore*, the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas, 615 miles west of Calcutta, had been in an unsettled condition, in consequence of the hostile operations carried on at that quarter. At *Cuttack*, the capital of Orissa, Mr. Sutton was to be stationed; but the political state of the Province rendered it unadvisable that he should proceed thither; since that time, however, a new Station has been formed, as has been before stated, at *Midnapore*, in the same Province. — *To be continued.*

*From the London Evangelical Mag. April, 1820.*

BELLARY.

*Extract of a letter from Rev. W. Reeve, dated Mission House, Bellary, Sept. 21, 1819.*

For the last eight months we have established three public services, which have been continued, with few interruptions or omissions, till the present time. On Monday and Friday evenings we meet for about two hours with Canarese in a public part of the town, where we purchased a house for the purpose. On Thursday evenings we have a meeting with Tamulers. These are in general our own domestics, and other servants of Europeans resident at the station. These are, in general, not very numerous, but pretty regular in their attendance. They have heard many tracts, essays, and dialogues, read to them, explanatory of the Christian doctrine. I have been through the whole of St. Matthew's Gospel, and am now going on with the Acts of the Apostles. Br. Taylor is giving them an account of the Old Testament history. We cannot yet speak of any saving effects having followed these our labors; but we have sown the seed, and look up in fervent prayer for the showers of divine grace to make it fruitful. As to the meetings in the town with the Canarese, they fluctuate exceedingly. Sometimes the place is quite full, and sometimes there are only one or two individuals. We have had, however, many opportunities of speaking to a crowded throng. There are several who profess to have received convictions. They are sensible that the Hindoo religion will lead them to hell and not to heaven; and express themselves much pleased with the Gospel method of a sinner's acceptance with God. Annundrayer has frequent interviews with them, and expresses great hopes that they will be brought to renounce idolatry and receive the Saviour. How anxiously do we look and wait, and long for these glorious triumphs of the Cross!

**Societies.**—These I am thankful to say, continue in a prosperous condition, though our means are far more limited than formerly. The last half years' subscription to the Bible Society amounted to 150 Padas. This is at the rate of 120l. per ann. We have just been celebrating the first anniversary of our Religious Tract Society. The Report I have sent to the Treasurer of the Parent Institution. It contains many interesting facts which ought to revive and animate our hearts.

We have raised for this Society in the first year, upwards of 60 Pagodas, and distributed 4000 English Tracts; and perhaps, with those that have been copied in this mission, 3000 native Tracts. If we add them we could have disposed of as many millions. Here we cast our bread upon the waters with the confident hope of finding it after many days.

I have been casting up the donations and subscriptions to the Missionary Society and find we shall be able to send you this year 116 Pagodas, 38 Fanams, or about 46l. 15s. This, I think, will considerably exceed all former remittances. The good people have strained every nerve & given to the utmost of their ability.

Church.—In consequence of the removal of His Majesty's 44th regiment, our members have been almost all taken away from and scattered far abroad on the face of a wide earth. Still the divine Shechinah has not been withdrawn. No; I believe I hope will never be written on the pillars of our humble sanctuary. Though few in number we find the promise fulfilled.—Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.' Several have lately been added unto us; of such, I trust, as shall be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. At present two candidates stand proposed. I am sure it will gratify you much to hear that one of these is a Tamariter. This

young man has given us exceeding great pleasure. He has a good knowledge of the English language, possesses considerable general information, and holds a respectable situation under the English government. I never saw or knew a native that had such an abiding and habitual sense of the infinite evil of sin, and that was so deeply affected with the corruptions of his own heart, and the amazing love of Christ in dying for sinners. The big tears of penitential sorrow and holy gratitude have frequently been seen rolling down his cheeks, while the unlimited benevolence and universal invitations of the Gospel have been sounding in his ears. The enemy, was, however, more than commonly active for a long time in keeping him in the broad way—one snare was laid after another to divert his feet from the narrow path, and temptations of the most fascinating kind prevailed again in inclining his heart and mind to neglect a proffered Saviour; but we hope he has now given up his soul to God and his Saviour in an everlasting covenant, never to be forgotten.

He has lent me an interesting account of his religious experience. The following are the chief particulars. His forefathers for several generations have been Catholics. But the perusal of 'Andrew Dunn' convinced him of the errors of the Roman Church, and induced him to leave it. He says, 'that communion appears to me entirely destitute of the one thing needful; I could therefore no longer pay homage to its priests, nor reverence its rites.' In 1816, he first attended upon our preaching. The doctrines he then heard were altogether different from those that he had been formerly taught him, and appeared at first exceedingly mysterious; but he soon began to find its way into his mind, and dispelled the mists of superstition, ignorance and error. Soon after that he called on Br. Taylor. 'I stated to him the cause of my visit. He told me it was not changing the *religion* but changing the *heart*, that was so important. He, perceiving my ignorance, took me with his family to the throne of grace, and poured out his soul for me before the all-seeing and heart-searching God. This was several times repeated; and I am under great obligations to him for correcting many of my former errors.' Afterwards his mind became more impressed by a thunder-storm, and the prayer of a Christian in a pious family that succeeded it.

In another part he says,—One evening when I attended the service at the Mission House for the conversation of poor perishing heathen, I was led to consider, that the judgments of God hung over me, and will be my everlasting destruction, if I do not explain to these poor ignorant Pagans those things which were once hidden to me, but are now open. After the service was finished, I returned to my house deeply wounded on account of my sins. The sorrows of the Almighty stuck fast in me, and I thought within myself, 'I am a hypocrite for not casting the beam first out of my own eye, before attempting to tell my brother to take the mote out of his eye.' A few days after, having commented on that same subject, I was brought to a true conviction of my multiplied sins, and became more earnestly than ever to attend to the duties that God requires.'

He says that his whole trust and delight are in Christ; that he desires, above all things, to love him more and serve him better; he always attends our Tamul service, and renders great assistance, and that he has lately preached several short sermons to the poor people, which have pleased and delighted us much.

Yours, with much affection and esteem,  
— W. BEEVE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.  
EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

*From the Report of the City of London  
Auxiliary Society, Nov. 4, 1819.*

The last Report of this Committee commenced by noticing the formation of the Merchant-Seamen's Auxiliary Bible Society, (which arose out of the Thames Marine Committee,) the object of which enlarged plan was to supply above 100,000 British Seamen with the Sacred Scriptures. That Committee had then supplied above 1000 vessels with Bibles and Testaments, by which means 16,000 Seamen had received and carried out, as the best chart and compass of their perilous voyages, the word of everlasting life. It is with much pleasure that the extension of that Society is here recorded. Their labors have continued to be abundant, and their success has been proportionate. Within the last ten months, 645 vessels have been visited and supplied, containing 9717 Seamen, of whom 8438 are able to read, and who have been furnished gratuitously with 452 Bibles, and 1372 Testaments; while 266 Bibles and 117 Testaments have been sold, at half-cost price, to seamen in the foreign trade; and in little more than three months, 330 Bibles and 172 Testaments have been sold at reduced prices to seamen in the coasting vessels.

*From the Thirteenth Report of the Hibernian Bible Society, Dublin, 1819.*

A Correspondent in Galway thus speaks, "The Scriptures, in spite of all opposition, are circulating among the poor of the country, and many of them see the iniquity & absurdity of attempting to prevent it. I am not therefore disheartened; I look forward with hope to a day in which, even here, the Word of God will run and be glorified." Another correspondent from another county in the West says, "It will, no doubt, be very gratifying to you and your Committee, to hear that a demand for the Sacred Scriptures has taken place in some parts of this county. This, although but very limited, and confined to some of the poorest of our fellow-country-

men, I would hail as a favorable prelude to greater things. Where there exists a desire to become possessed of the book of life, and where for that object, some of the poorest individuals have given some 10*d.* some 6*d.* and some 5*d.* to be the purchasers of a Testament, and others have parted with 1*s.* 8*d.* and 2*s.* to obtain a Bible, it is manifest that it must proceed from a sincere feeling of the value of the book. Such circumstances have occurred within these few days. An individual who having felt from his own experience the need of a Saviour, has disposed of seven or eight dozen copies of the Old and New Testaments, by sale, in a very few days: in one place, in the space of four hours, he sold two dozen copies, and these not in towns, but on the way as he passed along. He has had to leave many a poor man's cabin without being able to give him a book for his ready and proffered money. He has had orders for double what he sold, he has been importuned to return, that they might get this book; for which, blessed be the Lord, as it must be of his work, such a sudden an earnest desire has been excited. I think if I had them, I could, through the means of this individual, dispose of two or three hundred copies in a very short time, and in no large extent of country. Of course I gave him directions to get the best price he could for the books: to some very poor individuals he sold the books at a trifle less than the reduced prices, but in general he got a ready sale for them at those prices. Another correspondent speaking of the same individual, and of a subsequent period, says, "— Was here on Tuesday and Wednesday: he has sold since he was here last, five dozen Bibles, and thirty-four dozen Testaments. Beyond — in the mountains, he sold three dozen in three hours." A correspondent also from the county of Donegal, thus writes, "I have the honor to state, that in the two parishes of which I am the incumbent, there exists a most earnest desire to obtain copies of the Scriptures—that all former difficulties as to the acceptance of them seem to have yielded to reason, and that there exists a favorable opportunity for carrying into effect the wishes of the Bible Society. About 700 Testaments and 300 Bibles have already been distributed among the inhabitants of the above parishes; but the numerous population requires more, as the majority of the children can now read." This last remark of our correspondent leads us to observe, that the increased desire for the Scriptures must, under God, be attributed, in a great measure, to the labors of the various Societies which have been established for the education of the young—Societies, which, in a country circumstanced as this is, must be the most efficient precursors and pioneers to the beneficent march of the Bible Society.

A commencement has been made in ascertaining the state of the people with regard to the possession of the Scriptures, and the results of the investigation, although they promise nothing very pleasing, will yet be highly important. Our correspondent in Banbridge writes thus on the subject, on date Feb. 19, 1819:—"Our Society are taking steps to enter upon the new plan, and have been investigating the country a little, to find the actual state with regard to the Scriptures; the result (which you will probably hear of by and by) will afford a strong evidence of the need of exertions in the Bible cause. Even in our favored region of the North hardly half of the people are supplied with Bibles." And again, on March 15 following, "Some of our members have, in particular districts, gone from house to house, examining the state of the different families with regard to the Scriptures. For example, in one town-land 44 families: 21 families found were without Bibles, & nine without Bible or Testament. Thus nearly half the families had no Bibles. In the 44 families there were about 241 individuals, 151 could read, and 36 were without school. This town-land is about three miles from Banbridge, where an open shop for sale of Bibles and Testaments has been kept for about five years: from which it is very evident, that the country is far, very far, from being supplied with Bibles. For example, of Tandragee, examined in that town-land 178 families, containing 771 individuals, of whom 640 could read, 44 of these families were found without the Scriptures. If this be the state of the province of Ulster, what must be the state of the other Provinces?—These facts call loudly on the friends of the Society for renewed and increased exertions.

*Baptism of a Hindoo and a Mussulman.*

Mr. Corrie came from Benares to Chunar to baptize two natives, on the 2d of July, when the following impressive scene took place:—

At ten all the native Christians assembled, with a crowd of Hindoos and Mussulmans; it being understood that two natives were to be baptized. Numbers stood without, for want of room. After the regular service, and an address by me in Isaiah lii, 14, 15, Ram Narain and the sonshee came forward.

The Brahmin thus addressed the hearers :—  
 "Behold! I declare before all, and let Hindoos  
 and Mussulmans pay attention to my words; I  
 have been on pilgrimage to Juggernaut, to  
 Benares, to Bader-nauth, and to the differ-  
 ent Teraths; (or pilgrimages) but, in all my  
 travels, I found not the true way of salvation, till  
 I came to this place and heard the gospel; that  
 is, God's grace, has convinced me that which is  
 the way to happiness; and I truly believe and  
 declare, before Hindoos and Mussulmans, that if  
 they do not embrace the gospel, the wrath of God  
 will abide upon them, and they shall be cast into  
 hell."  
 On saying this, he drew out his brahmini  
 thread, and broke it asunder before the peo-  
 ple, saying, "Behold here the sign of my delu-  
 sion," and then delivered it to Mr. Corrie.

After him, Moonsee Ulee, the Moonshee, thus addressed the people:—‘Attend, brethren, and I have spoken unto me: I was a Mussulman, and had spent much of my time in the company of learned men of the same profession. I have studied the meaning of the Koran, and I have read, and

At the tomb of peers, saints, or spiritual guides. In those days, whenever I saw a Christian, my spirit was stirred up within me to say him : but on hearing the holy gospel, light has sprung up in my mind, which has increased ; and I have been more confirmed in this faith, since I saw the Pentateuch and Psalms. To receive Christian baptism I have come from Delhi. My mind has moreover been strengthened and established, by the instructions which I have received from the Rev. Mr. Corrie ; and now, before all my brethren present, I embrace this true way of salvation.

" After this Mr. Corrie addressed the people from Matt. xxviii. 19 ; and then baptized the two candidates ; the brahmin, by the name of Kerou Meesekh, ' Only Christ ;' and the Mussulman, by that of Moouef Meesekh, ' Eminent Christ.' "

**Domestic Missionary Society.**

Mr. EDITOR.—The writer of this article recently spent several weeks in one of the destitute and feeble churches of Massachusetts. Their condition was truly pitiable. The few friends of religion and good order in the place, were very desirous to have the Gospel preached among them, and made considerable exertion for the purpose. They obtained a preacher for a few weeks at their own expense. But their resources were scanty and soon exhausted; they made further efforts, and continued preaching a little longer, the number and attention of hearers increased; the serious and active were encouraged, and began to hope that, if they could have some help from Christian charity, they should soon be able to have the gospel steadily ministered among them. Application was accordingly made to the Domestic Missionary Society of Mass. for aid; but it could not be obtained, not because that Society was indifferent to their condition and wants, or unwilling to help them; but, alas! because it *had no funds*! The disappointment was great and affecting. Pleasing and animating hopes were dashed. The feeble, but struggling church, with its friends and adherents, having spent their own strength, were obliged to submit, for the present at least, to a destitution of the preached gospel. Ah! must it be so? Must these and others of our dear and languishing brethren pine away and die at our doors for the want of a little help, that might be afforded them without any great sacrifice, and for which they are pathetically pleading? To furnish needed aid to such churches is the great and benevolent object of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts. But to accomplish this object that Society must have funds; and those funds must come from Christian exertions and liberality, from churches and congregations which are favored with the stated ministrations of God's word and ordinances, and who are doubtless bound to contribute, as God has prospered them, to the relief of their brethren, destitute of the important privileges they enjoy.

The Domestic Missionary Society, the recent in its establishment, is confessedly important and benevolent in its designs. Yea, it ought to be considered as holding a high and interesting rank among the charitable institutions of the present day. Since its formation something has been contributed to its funds. We ought to bless God for it. We should never "despise the day of small things." The Society has already done not a little in the great work of benevolence. Many Christians scattered about in our desolate places have been encouraged and edified; and perhaps not a few souls saved from death. Scattered fragments of societies have, in some instances been collected, and brought together; some feeble churches have gathered strength, so that there is reason to hope that with a little more Christian help, they would soon be able to stand, and walk without assistance, and at no distant period be able and disposed to afford help to others, that need. Can we admit the idea then that the requisite funds cannot or will not be furnished to this Society? Must an institution so important and benevolent fall to the ground for want of support? must all expectation respecting its destined utility in building up the waste places of our Zion, and saving multitudes from death, be disappointed? "God forbid!"

*State of Religion in Alabama.*

We have received but little information of the moral and religious state of things in Alabama. A part of our country is more destitute of spiritual instruction, nor perhaps does any part open a wider door of usefulness. It is a field into which laborers are entering, and we hope it will prove to be "white to the harvest." The following Abstract of the Report of Rev. T. C. Stuart, a missionary employed by the Presbytery of South-Carolina, will furnish our readers with several interesting facts:

Mr. Stuart entered that state the 9th Nov. last, and resided to the upper end of Jones' Valley, where he found one Methodist and two small Baptist churches. He preached there several times to very small congregations. The people generally seemed to be occupied by the cares and vanities of the world, to the exclusion of every more important concern.

thence proceeded to the town of Tuscaloosa, a flourishing place of about 1300 inhabitants,uate at the head of boat navigation on the Warrior. Here were a Methodist and a Baptist Society, and the prospect appeared favorable for forming a Presbyterian Society. "The aggregations," says he, "were generally large, attentive, and a few apparently serious." There are a few, who meet in private houses on the Sabbath, for religious worship.

His next appointment was at McKeon's Bluff, but 20 miles below the falls, where he preached in a Methodist meeting house, to a very full attentive audience. Many were attentive and serious, and appearances were more favorable at any former place.

He next went to Russell's, about 45 miles below the falls, preached to a large and attentive audience; who seemed desirous of forming a congregation, and inviting him to settle among them. This place is favorable for a numerous population, and the settlers are permanently established; but the country around is held by the French, most of whom are Roman Catholics, from thence he went down the Tombecbe to Stephens, a town of about 1000 inhabitants, whom the Rev. Mr. Sloss statedly preaches.

Blackly, on the Mobile; each of which have promises to become a place of important commerce. Blackly is settled by 150 inhabitants, most of them from the Northern States. They have a church in which they meet regularly and read the Episcopal service. Mobile contains about 5000 inhabitants. They have no Presbyterian minister, to whom they intend to build one, and another house, but they intend to give a liberal salary. These places deserve the attention of Missionary Societies, inasmuch as they are destitute of ordinary means of grace. Many seek to be saved. Cahaba is the seat of government, contains about 250 inhabitants, who wish to obtain a church, are willing to support, a Presbyterian clergyman. Pleasant Valley, situate between Beach Creek and Valley Creek, is thickly settled by Presbyterians only, who have formed a church, in which about 18 months before, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Mr. Perkins, missionary; and between 30 and 40 were received into the church at that time. The attendance here was large and attentive, and contributed 10 dollars for the Missionary Society of South-Carolina and Georgia. Mulberry Settlement is composed principally of Baptists, and have a church and a minister. There had been for some months, and still continued, a revival, and about 30 had been added to the church.

At the Settlement on Canoe Creek, we found a Presbyterian Clergyman, a Mr. Nisbet, but he was too infirm to perform the duties of his office. Here the audience was large, attentive and serious. Coosa Valley is entirely destitute of preaching. The inhabitants are mostly Baptists and Methodists, many of whom had never heard a Presbyterian preach. The population was large and attentive. Mr. Stuart preached often in most of the places above mentioned, and he expresses a hope that his labors will be

## REVIVALS OF RELIGION

From the Religious Intelligence.

**REVIVAL IN BARRINGTON, R. I.**

The first appearance of the work of Divine Grace in my Society took place in the latter part of last March. Three young persons, two of whom were members of my family, and the other a near neighbor, were discovered to be under very serious impressions, although their names were unknown to each other for many days. The work soon extended with wonderful power, and became very general throughout the Society. On the 16th of April five persons were received into the Church, three of whom received the ordinance of baptism.—Sixty-two persons now stand propounded to the Church, and received on the first sabbath in June next. The work of grace has embraced persons of every age, from 9 to 67 years; and almost equal number of both sexes. "It has been the small voice," with little or no appearance of enthusiasm or irregularity. Through the influence of the Holy Spirit, attending the means of grace, sinners have been brought to see their need of pardon; and, after two or three weeks' continuance of their anxiety and distress, have found peace in surrendering themselves unreservedly to the Divine disposal, and relying solely on the merits of Jesus Christ for pardon and acceptance with God. Some, however, have been under a longer, and some under a shorter period of conviction, previous to their happy surrender of interest in the great salvation. The work still continues, and we hope many more will be brought into the kingdom of our dear Redeemer, though we fear many will resist the striving of the Spirit, and reject the great salvation. The harvest of souls will soon be past, the reapers needed, and we fear, many not sent. There is little or no open opposition to this work among the finger of God in it is so plain, and palpable, that infidelity itself is confounded. The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

LUTHER NIXON.

*Barrington, May 22, 1820.*

REVIVAL IN BRISTOL, R. I.

[illegible]



which were amongst the professors of religion, and the same theme was evoked from every tongue, even redoubled and dying love.

It was then moved by Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Bridgewater, that the thanks of the Society be given to its patrons and benefactors. The motion was seconded by Rev. Professor Woods, and unanimously adopted.

Jeremiah Everts, Esq. moved the thanks of the Society to the Executive Committee, for their very faithful and acceptable services. Seconded by Dr. Woods.

It was then voted that the next annual meeting be held on the day of General Election, 1821, at the same hour and place as the present year, unless the Executive Committee should see important reasons for making a different arrangement.—The animating Report of the Executive Committee, we understand, will shortly be published, and we will not anticipate the pleasure it will impart to the friends of the institution by any abstracts.

The Convention of Congregational Ministers in this State, met at the New Court House, on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Brooklyn, declining a re-election to the office of Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester, was chosen in his stead, and the thanks of the Convention were unanimously voted to the Rev. Mr. Pearce, for his long and faithful services. Rev. Dr. Worcester, was chosen second preacher for the ensuing year; and the Rev. F. Parkman, Treasurer. The ordinary business of the Convention was conducted with regularity and despatch. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, of Worcester, on Thursday morning, at Brattle-st. Church, and a collection made for the benefit of the widows of deceased ministers.

The Marine Bible Society of Charleston, S. C. have distributed, during the last year, 633 Bibles. These have been sold at their full value or at reduced prices, except in cases where it was clear that the applicant was unable to purchase. By this means abuses have been obviated and impositions prevented. The exertions of the society have been blessed to render seamen more attentive to public worship than formerly; and their decent, respectful conduct, their humble demeanor, show that they are in some measure sensible of the importance of divine things.

The Female Domestic Missionary Society of Charleston, with their characteristic zeal and piety, have procured regular and stated preaching for the Seamen on the Sabbath, and the Managers of the Bible Society have alternately attended their place of worship, to encourage by their example the presence of masters of vessels and their crews. Measures have been lately adopted, which it is hoped will shortly prepare the way for building a church to be particularly devoted to the use of sea-faring men. The liberality of Charleston will not suffer such an enterprise to fail.

The Presbytery of South-Carolina, have had three Missionaries in their employ the last winter, whose terms of service have amounted to ten months. One of the missionaries performed a mission of four months in Alabama; the others spent their time in the destitute settlements of South-Carolina. Beside this, the members of the Presbytery have voted to spend one month each in every year as Missionaries in the destitute settlements in their own bounds.

This Presbytery have just licensed two promising young men, Mr. Humphries and Mr. Stuart, who are about to commence a tour under the direction of the "Synodical Missionary Society," to explore the country of the Creeks, and select a suitable spot for a missionary station. Frequent letters from Mr. Kingsbury have been instrumental in awakening and cherishing the zeal that prevails on this subject.

The Juvenile Heathen School Society, in Charleston, S. C. have raised the past year \$178, 18, for the support of the Changan School in the island of Ceylon, consisting of about 50 children, and established in 1818, by Rev. Mr. Meigs. \$33, 18, of the above sum were contributed in reward tickets and redeemed by money which would otherwise have been expended for premiums. \$120 have been contributed in money, by monthly appropriations of 12 1-2 cents; and \$58 have been received from an auxiliary society composed of children belonging to a week day school; of these there are ten, and six of them devote every Friday afternoon to laboring for this object, and give the avails of their industry into the funds of their little society.

If societies like the Juvenile Heathen School Society and its auxiliary, were formed in all the Sabbath schools, and week day schools, in our city and state, the effect would be astonishing. If we trace any of our large rivers to its source, we will find it originate in small rivulets—so it is that "river that maketh glad the city of our God;" it too had its origin in small streams, yet it will eventually overflow its banks and water all our Zion. Christian, if you are engaged in this glorious cause, solely for the glory of your God and Saviour, it is your privilege to make such calculations, lay such plans, and use such means as may come within your reach; and pray for their accomplishment.

Charleston, S. C. Sabbath School, No. 1.

Two hundred and eleven children belonging to this school recited in the quarter ending March, 22,038 verses of scripture, 14,285 answers in catechism, and 578 hymns, making a total of 36,901. At the close of the quarter, 244 children belonged to the school; 33 recited no lessons, the majority of whom are not sufficiently advanced to recite scripture or catechism, but are taught to spell and read, and receive religious instruction. The greatest recitation in the quarter was by a little girl of twelve years of age; she recited in 11 Sabbaths 669 verses of scripture, 411 answers in catechism, and 44 hymns, making a total of 1124. It is worthy of notice, that a little girl of six, and very small for her age, recited in 8 Sabbaths, 266 verses of Scripture, 411 answers in catechism, and 8 hymns, making a total of 696; she is fifth highest in the school, and third highest among the female children.

Mr. William Ashmead, and Mr. John W. Scott, were licensed to preach the Gospel by the Philadelphia Presbytery, during their last session.

The Theatres at Montreal, Washington, Philadelphia and New York have been destroyed by fire within a short time.

Solemn warning to Children against breaking the Sabbath. Some time last autumn, a boy in N. Stonington, Conn. about seven or eight years of age, went out on a Sabbath morning, contrary to the regulations of his pious parents, to play. Among other ways of amusement, he foolishly made fast the hairs in the end of a cow's tail around his wrist, and then drove her along. The creature took fright, ran and dragged the unfortunate boy till he was mangled to death. Children, read this and obey your parents. Look on that poor child, and remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; lest while you are breaking the commands of God, and disobeying your parents, a similar calamity overtake you, and leave them to mourn your untimely end.—[Communicated.]

Among the many Societies Auxiliary to the American Education Society, the one in the County of Norfolk, claims priority of existence.—The success attending its operations has equalled the highest expectations of its friends. It has been exceeded by no other branch in the Parent Institution. It is composed of members of both sexes, from a large majority of the towns in the county, who have cheerfully and liberally contributed of their substance and influence in aid of its benevolent designs.—Its anniversaries have been celebrated with great unanimity of sentiment, ardor of feeling, and universal satisfaction.

By the last report it will be seen, that the society has, every year since its formation, been increasing in numbers and income. As a hopeful measure to secure and perpetuate a more abundant increase, the following resolution was, at the last annual meeting, introduced by Henry Gray, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Society highly approve of an annual contribution, in each Parish of the county, in aid of the funds of the Society.—That the Rev. Clergy, belonging to the Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, are requested to have a contribution in their respective Parishes, on the Sabbath next preceding the annual meeting of said Society; and the members of this Society in those Parishes of which the Clergy are not members, are requested to take such measures to secure the same benefit, as prudence shall dictate.

In full confidence that the wishes of the Society, expressed in this resolution, will be generally regarded, the approaching anniversary is anticipated with elevated hopes and expectations.

[Communicated.]

"GOOD DEVISED." Mr. WILLIS—I beg leave to suggest for the consideration of some of the real friends of our country, as "a reasonable good work," the republication of the Rev. Dr. Beecher's sermon on *Building*. I cannot but think, that the able and interesting discussion, which the subject has undergone in that sermon, would be productive of highly beneficial effects, at the present time. For myself I should rejoice to see the sermon printed as a Tract, and circulated throughout the land.

Mr. Editor—Permit me, thro' the Recorder, to notify the public, that the summer vacation in *Maine Charity School* will hereafter commence on the first Wednesday of August, and continue four weeks. It is desirable, that young men who wish to enter upon a course of studies at that seminary should, so far as practicable, present themselves for examination at the close of the vacation.

The Western Navigation Bible and Tract Society of Cincinnati, was formed about fifteen months since, when its friends ventured, notwithstanding its novelty, to carry it into effect. It now commands the admiration of a Christian community. Its prime object is the reformation of boatmen, and the best human means are adopted to secure the divine blessing.—[Cincinnati paper.]

New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society. "One hundred and fifty-eight Bibles, and 475 Prayer Books have been distributed during the past year. Since the institution of the Society, in 1809, it has gratuitously distributed 2714 Bibles, 500 New Testaments, and 4492 Prayer Books; making an aggregate of 7706 volumes."

A Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, has been formed at Blakely, Ala.; of which JAMES L. SEABURY, Esq. has been chosen President.

The ladies in Tyngham, Mass. have by a contribution of 15 dollars, made Rev. J. W. Dow, a member of the Berkshire Bible Society for life.

Economical Education Society. A Society has been formed in the central part of Ohio, called the Ohio Baptist Economical Education Society, the design of which is to establish a public seminary, in which literary and scientific shall be combined with agricultural instruction. It is confidently believed, that such a system of education has not yet had a fair experiment, and that it possesses decided and important advantages over the common system, as it respects health, a habit of industry and exertion, and the acquisition of practical knowledge. In these particulars, it is thought, it will be eminently calculated to prepare men for real usefulness in life. Another important advantage is, that, on this plan, the expense of a liberal education will be materially diminished.—A principal design of the Association is to give a classical and scientific education to pious men set apart by any Christian Church to the work of the ministry. The Seminary is to be located on a farm of not less than 300 acres, within 25 miles of Columbus. [Chillicothe Rec.]

CHEERING PROSPECTS. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated March 28, 1820.

"By an early opportunity, the copies of the Report of the African Institution shall be forwarded. The friends of the Society are much interested in the measures of the American Colonization Society; in the valuable Report of Mr. Burgess's intercourse with the native chiefs, and in the late departure of Mr. Bacon with a body of colonists for Africa. The friends of humanity and Christian light hail the dawn of a brighter day in Spain, from the gratifying measures which have recently occurred in that country. The establishment of schools must eventually forward the cause of Gospel truth, and bear down the opposition which superstition and prejudice have raised against the circulation of the Scriptures. In France the work is proceeding rapidly, after twenty-five years had passed, in which only two editions of the Bible were printed. Proposals for new editions are now constantly issuing, and the bookellers find great encouragement in the daily increasing demand. A plan is on foot for employing village hawkers in distributing the Scriptures, and a society is also formed for visiting the prisons, and distributing amongst the wretched outcasts of society the heavenly treasure. In Germany no less than eight sets of stereotype plates have been cast or begun upon, in the course of the last twelve months. These are encouraging omens."—Rem.

Colonisation Expedition.—Advices from Africa inform, that the ship *Elizabeth*, with colonists from New York, had arrived at Sierra Leone, in a very short passage, and had proceeded to Sherbro, the place granted by one of the African Kings for the settlement. The *Cyane* had also arrived.

Beside the new brick Mansion in Boylston street, which the late BAZA TUCKER, Esq. left to the Massachusetts General Hospital, he bequeathed a similar one, adjoining the former, to the American Education Society—and bestowed a considerable number of legacies.—Pal.

Massachusetts Legislature. On Wednesday the members elect, composing the different branches of the legislature, for the current political year, assembled at the State House, and proceeded to the organization of the government, and the fulfilment of other duties, usual on the first meeting of the legislature.

The Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS was elected President, and S. F. MCCLARY, Esq. Clerk, of the Senate. Present 25 members.

In the House, BENJAMIN POLLARD, Esq. was chosen Clerk; & the Hon. E. H. MILLS, Speaker.

A joint committee was then appointed to wait on the Governor and Council, to inform them that the two branches were ready to attend public worship. Immediately after, His Excellency with the Council, appeared, and a procession was formed, which proceeded to the Old South Meeting House, escorted by the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Adams, where an excellent Discourse was pronounced by the Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, of this place.

On the return of the procession to the State House, a committee was raised, consisting of Messrs. Noble, Humphreys and Lincoln, to wait upon the Rev. Mr. JENKS, and return him the thanks of the House, for his able and learned discourse, just delivered, and to request a copy for the press.

HEIGHTS NEAR BOSTON. Capt. Partridge, U. S. Surveyor under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, who is now in Boston, and attached to the Board of Commissioners under the above treaty, has improved his stay in town, by taking the altitudes of the neighboring heights. The admeasurement is as follows:

Names Altitudes above tide water in feet

Monument on Breed's Hill. 82 feet.

Flag Staff on Bunker's Hill. 111 "

Winter Hill. 120 "

North east angle of the Old lines on Prospect Hill. 120 "

Dorchester Heights, S. fort. 138 "

Dorchester Heights, N. fort. 119 "

Town Meeting.—The adjourned May Meeting was held on Monday. S. Codman, Esq. presided.

The report of the Committee of Auditors was highly satisfactory. They found that the taxes have been punctually paid: that the town was free of debt, and that there was a balance in the treasury exceeding \$45,000. [Ten years ago, the town was over \$150,000 in debt.]

The Committee on the Primary Schools (in which children from 4 to 7 years are educated) also made a very favorable report. It appeared that the 8000 dollars appropriated to this object, have been well expended, and that the pupils which have received instruction were 1666.

William Gomez, Thomas Warrington, and Edward Roseman, who are under sentence of death for piracy and murder, committed on the high seas July 4, 1818, had their trial in the Circuit Court for this District in December 1818. Their sentence was delayed for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the Supreme Court on some questions of law involved in their case. Their sentence was pronounced on the 16th inst. A report of the trial, with the address of the Hon. Judge to the prisoners on pronouncing sentence, has been published in a pamphlet. The cruel deed for which they are to suffer is eloquently described in the following extract from the Judge's address:

"There is then nothing in point of law in your case, which entitles you to the favorable consideration of the Court; and there is nothing, absolutely nothing—in point of fact, so far as is known to us, to call forth the public mercy for your succor or pardon. You had no excuse for your inhuman butcheries. There was not even the pretence of irritated passions to soften the deep malignity of the scene. It was a mild summer evening, the close of a day of pleasure and festivity, consecrated to liberty and independence. Your officers were already retired to repose. One keeping on deck, the other in his cabin. The time was fast approaching to midnight. One would have thought that the coolness and tranquility of the scene, might have awakened other thoughts than deeds of darkness. Yet you chose this as the time for your detestable plot. You seized one of your officers by surprise, in sleep, and threw him into the sea. His cries called up the captain, and he too was instantly pushed overboard. He caught hold of the main boom-guy, and struggled to save himself from destruction. During ten agonizing minutes, he remained suspended there, grappling for life, and entreating mercy. Did your hearts relent on this occasion? It was a moment for repentance, for submission, for humanity, for mercy. Did you listen to the appeals of conscience, to the pleadings of the miserable wretch just sinking into eternity, and looking round for the last hope of safety. No—no. There was no mercy there.—You stabbed him with many a wound, till exhausted with fatigue and loss of blood, he seemed ready to fall, a dying, fainting victim.—You then cut away the rope, his last feeble hold on life. He dropped.—The ocean threw its dark waves over him, and he was gone forever. He was sent to his final account without preparation, and without warning. It was a most cruel, and ferocious, and unnatural murder. Yet it stood not alone. The transition of the mate, from sleep to death, though more sudden, and less terrific in its circumstances, was not less agonizing. His shrieks were heard on the desolate ocean, and then in a moment all was silence, deep, and dreary, and fearful."

Traffic in human flesh.—We had no idea of the extent to which this detestable traffic is carried on. Can it be possible that there are two hundred vessels employed in this disgraceful and inhuman trade, as is set forth in the following letter? Why are not all the names of those concerned in this infamous business given to the public, for the finger of scorn to point at?

From the *Mercantile Advertiser*, of this morning.

Price vessels.—The armed schr. *Plattsburg*, and pilot-boat schr. *Science*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having been captured on the coast of Africa by the U. S. ship *Cyane*, capt. Trenchard. Two other slave schrs. the *Endymion* and *Esperanza*, captured by the *Cyane*, and ordered for this port, sailed from the coast in company, and may be hourly expected. From a friend on board the *Cyane*, we have received a letter dated the 12th of April, off Cape Monserade, from which we copy the following:

"We watered at Sierra Leone, and proceeded immediately to the southward. Since passing Sherbro Island we have detained ten slaving vessels, 4 of which we send in for adjudication, the others being so well covered with false papers, were given up. The number of vessels engaged in this inhuman traffic is incredible; not less than 200 at present on the coast, all of them fast sailers, well manned and armed, and I am sorry to add, many of them owned by Americans, although under foreign flags."—New-York pa.

Melancholy Casualty.—We are informed, that yesterday morning, whilst Mrs. Benthall, wife of Capt. Benthall, accompanied by another lady, were riding in a gig a short distance from Portsmouth, the horse suddenly took fright and ran off.—Mrs. B. was thrown from the gig, by which circumstance we lament to state, her neck and both arms were broken, & she expired immediately—her companion escaped unhurt. [Norfolk pa.]

The expenditures of the Pennsylvania Hospital the last year, were about \$55,000. The number of patients during the year ending April 22, 1820, was 645. The deaths were 52.—Persons relieved 81.—Cured 436.—Remain 209.—Eloped 23.

M. DEGUTHES, in the year 1812 & 1813 published a *Dictionary of the Chinese Language*, at the expense of the Government. This work, which is very voluminous, has remained the first of its species, and its importance has been known throughout Europe. A Prussian philosopher, M. KLARKE, is about to publish at Berlin a supplement to this work, with observations, which must make it interesting to those who are engaged in the study of the Asiatic languages.

Crimes and Punishments. John Fosket has been convicted of robbing the Mail in Virginia.

Twenty more pirates have received sentence of death in the Circuit Court of Virginia, at Richmond.

The pirates under sentence of death in this town, have petitioned the President for a pardon.

Wednesday Lecture—Essex Street—June 7. Preacher, Rev. Reuben Emerson, of South-Reading. Subject, "Sanctification."

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Mary Trueman, aged 18; Mr. Philip R. Ridgway, aged 43; Mr. Henry Burbeck, aged 26; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Benjamin Porter, aged 30; widow Mary Stutson, aged 86.

In Charlestown, widow Sarah Mansie, aged 80.

In Bath, Mr. James Wakefield, aged 53.—In Woburn, Mrs. Phoebe Richardson, aged 46.—In Eastport, Mr. Francis Fletcher, aged 24.—In Scarborough, Mr. Dominicus Libbey, aged 26.—In Templeton, much lamented, Miss Persis Cutting, aged 19.—In Worthington, widow Abigail Prentice, aged 80; Capt. John Drury, aged 48.—In Hallowell, Mr. John Gorham, aged 26.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Anna Lakeman, aged 78.—In Alna, Mrs. Hannah, consort of Rev. Samuel Johnson, aged 21.—In Newport, Mr. William Peckham, a man universally beloved and respected as an estimable citizen, and a worthy honest man.—In Lyman, Mr. Anthony Luquer, aged 82, formerly a merchant of Beverly.—In Kennebunk, Mr. John Norman.—In Salisbury, Samuel Snediker, aged 70.—In Brooklyn, Miss Mary-Ann Titus, aged 19, daughter of Mr. Thomas Langdon.—In Philadelphia, Mrs. M'Huham, aged 49; Mrs. Sarah Lippincott, aged 73; Mr. Redmond Byrne, aged 78; Mr. Samuel Buckley, of England.—In Washington, Samuel, son of Mr. Samuel McIntire.—In Lexington, Ken. Mr. John D. Clifford, aged 52.

Died, at Newbury, Vt. April 29, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. David Johnson, and daughter of Mr. John Towne, of Boxford, Mass. aged 34, after a distressing illness, which she bore with calmness and resignation. She was a member of the church of Christ in that place, and highly esteemed as a sincere and humble disciple of the blest Redeemer.—[Communicated.]

Died, at Andover, May 27, Dea. ASA PARKER, aged 90. Few men while living, were more endeared to the circle of their friends; few men have died, whose memory has been more precious to the recollection of survivors. He was eminently a good man—tender as a parent, affectionate as a husband, useful as a citizen, and exemplary as a Christian. A prominent trait in his character was piety, and a prominent feature in his religion was humility. The diffusion of Christian light and knowledge, deeply interested his feelings, and nothing afforded him more sincere joy, than the success of those benevolent measures, which are in operation in the Christian world. While others he was disposed to judge favorably, himself he judged with severity; and while he admired the attainments of other Christians, he thought himself the least of all saints.—His prevailing disposition to distrust the purity of his motives, and sincerity of his heart, greatly impaired his religious comforts. It pleased God to visit him in his old age, with one of the most awful maladies to which human nature is exposed; but he endured his sufferings without a murmuring word, or impatient sigh. Nature exhausted, yielded, and he quietly resigned his spirit to God who gave it. Mark the perfect men and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. [Communicated.]

Died, at Medway, on the 28th of May, Miss JOANNA RICHARDSON, daughter of Mrs. Wheeler, in the 29th year of her age.

The former part of her life, was attended with an external regularity of conduct and amiableness of disposition and manners, which rendered her a dutiful and obedient child, and pleasing to all her friends and connections. But it pleased God in the early part of her life, to call up her attention to the concerns of her soul, and excite in her a holy desire to promote his glory, and make her a trophy of divine grace. She was led to a clear discovery of the way of salvation thro' the dear Redeemer, and his all-perfect righteousness which only could save her from sin, and make her happy in the enjoyment of God her Saviour. Under a sense of the importance of religion, she was led publicly to acknowledge Christ before the world, and give herself up to God in an everlasting covenant; and since that time she has adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour, by a well ordered life and conversation. But it pleased God in the course of his providence, to lay his hand heavily upon her, and confine her to a bed of sickness. Under all her trials, she was patient and submissive, and would often say, she was willing to depart and be with Christ. On the day of her death, she had very clear and exalted views of God her Saviour, and the glories of the heavenly world. She exhorted all around her to embrace religion, and make choice of that better part which will never be taken from them; and with a humble composure of mind, took an affectionate leave of all her friends, and committed her soul and all her concerns, into the hands of a merciful God. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—Com.

A Few at Auction.

THIS day, at half past 3 o'clock, Few No. 129, in Park Street Church; (belonging to a gentleman out of town) being a wall pew, on the south side, and one of the best in the Meeting-house. The sale will be at the Church, and will be absolute. June 3.

NOTICE.

THE Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, will hold their annual meeting on the second Wednesday in June next, in the Meeting-house of the first Parish in Wrentham, at 10 o'clock in the morning.—At 11 o'clock A. M. a discourse will be delivered on the occasion;—and a contribution taken up in aid of the funds of the Society. A general attendance of members and patrons, is requested.

May 24, 1820. SAMUEL GILE, Sec'y.

Artillery Election Day, Evening and Week.

THE Columbian Museum, Tremont Street, next to the new Court House and stone Chapel, will be open every day, and illuminated five evenings in the ensuing week, and kept open an extra hour for the accommodation of visiting strangers; in addition to the great collection of Natural and Artificial curiosities, Mr. Charles Dilliver will perform on the Organ and Piano Forte on Monday Evening.—Admittance 25 Cts. June 3.

Board and Tuition.

A Clergyman situated in a pleasant & healthy part of the country, in the vicinity of Salem, with a large and commodious house, and small family, will take a few children boarders. They will be treated with parental care, and every attention paid to their health, instruction, and morals. For particulars enquire at the Recorder Office. June 3.



## POET'S CORNER.

## THE SUN AND THE DEW.

The Sun, from his chariot of gold, saw the Dew,  
Illum'd by his first gleam of orient day;  
In splendor he burst on the lowly one's view,  
Who, trembling, reflected his earliest ray.

"Fair Dew!" he exclaimed, "tis with grief and surprise,  
On yon rugged bramble such brightness I see;  
Oh ascend to the place you should fill in the skies,  
Haste, dearest! come, shine here with me.

Surprised and alarm'd such a lover to meet,  
All blushing, Dew shrunk his regards while she bore,  
But felt in her soft trembling bosom a heat  
She ne'er had known till that moment before;

And listening now to the tempter's false tongue,  
Inhal'd the sweet poison, and soon, passion  
toss'd,  
From the humble but fast'ring bramble she sprung,  
That moment forever was lost.

Thus o'er sordid Wealth, the poor Cottager charms,  
Permitted by some fatal chance to behold,  
Lures the fair to abandon a parent's fond arms,  
For greatness and rank falsely proffer'd, and gold.

And dazzled by these, if unguarded, the maid  
The heartless deluder with favor shall view;  
Destroy'd all her peace, to shame meanly betray'd,  
She fades, like the vanishing Dew.

## MISCELLANY.

## THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

From the Georgia "Missionary."

It has been intimated by a distinguished and philosophical writer on History, that we may judge of the progress of refinement in a nation by the estimation in which the female character is held. A slight knowledge of the world and of human history will establish the fact, that Females have been, in different periods and countries, the subjects of very different treatment. On few points have the opinions and feelings of society undergone greater revolutions. Among the natives of this Continent, and among all barbarous nations, physical strength is law, and the weaker sex is consigned to a life of drudgery and servitude. And in this respect the ancient Greeks and Romans, with all their boasted acquirements, were little better than barbarians. Facts too gross for the public eye are recorded against them. The pens of their own historians have transmitted them to us. It is certain that nothing like a free and polite and liberal intercourse of the sexes, as it now exists among civilized and Christian nations, ever prevailed in Greece or Rome. The merits of females were underrated, and the stamp of inferiority was fixed upon their characters by the irrevocable decision of public sentiment. In most countries of the Eastern world, they are, to this day, esteemed only as they subserve the gratification of the more ferocious and tyrannical sex, and are bought and sold in market as other articles of luxury.

The attention and delicacy with which ladies are treated in this country, and in modern Europe, are too well known to need a statement. From the operation of some powerful principle, or from the united influence of various moral causes, they have been raised to an equality with men, and are treated as social, rational and immortal beings. On the question respecting the relative powers of intellect in the two sexes, it is not necessary, in this place, to give an opinion. Suffice it say, that both have received from the Author of their being those original faculties, tastes and sensibilities which are nicely adjusted, to their respective spheres of action. We have never been able to discern with some who may be over jealous of the ascriptions of the softer sex, the stamp of inferiority imprinted by the finger of heaven upon the female mind.

To account for the change which has taken place in the world in the estimation and treatment of females, has caused no small diversity of speculation and conclusion—though the operative cause of this revolution in the social and moral system appears to us exceedingly obvious. Some have supposed, that the principles which regulate the treatment of females, are dependent on climate; others have attributed the wonderful revolutions of feeling on this subject to the natural progress of refinement in society; and many whose authority is by no means contemptible, have traced the charge to the sentiments of politeness and gallantry introduced by the Saracens into Spain, and thence diffused through the nations of Europe. Whatever influence may be fairly attributed to each or all of these causes, it is an unquestionable fact, that the female sex is indebted to the Christian Religion for their present elevation and dignity. The Gospel of Christ has been their best friend—their most successful advocate. This system stricken from the moral world, and all the boasted refinements of life, will amount to nothing higher than the less gross and more imposing modifications of barbarism. The hand of a rough and unsparring tyranny, which acknowledges no law but force, might have continued to doom the whole collective sex to degradation and servility;—or the more general prevalence of a popular and licentious superstition of the East, might have robbed the fairest tenement ever erected by the hand of heaven, of the sparkling gem—the ever living inhabitant—which imparts to this temple of mouldering clay its most lovely and enduring charms. The Gospel, by asserting the dignity and immortality of the female soul, has at once commended the sex to all the softer charities of life, and elevated them by all the inspiring prospects of eternal glory.

That females are indebted to Christianity for the rank which they now hold in the social world may be considered as sufficiently established by the single fact, that every page of human history testifies, that they have ever been treated with more dignity, propriety and decorum, where the Gospel has produced its full and legitimate effect, than in those countries where this system has not been known, or has exerted but a partial and perverted influence. For the female sex, this Gospel has done every thing. It has called them forth from obscurity, and lifted them up from degradation. It has taught them the regulation of those fine sensibilities of their nature which if left to operate without control, must prove a curse and not a blessing. For these mercies the Author of our religion deserves a grateful tribute from the female world. The hand of woman should never be lifted to smite or crucify the Son of God. Such a deed is blacker than the crime of murder. The character of a female infidel cannot be contemplated without instinctive horror;—such a person must be a monster of ingratitude not merely for blessings in reversion, but for blessings already conferred.

To discharge this debt of gratitude, females have not been among the last of our ruined race. Though the mother was first to listen to the seductive tales of the tempter, yet her daughters have been the first to feel and deplore the miseries of their alienation from Heaven—the first to hail with acclamations of pious rapture the advent of the Redeemer—and the first in the sacred ranks of those who have set their faces towards Zion, and are returning "with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads." This conduct the eye of earth has seen, and these anthems the ear of Heaven has heard. We are not ignorant, that this very fact, that the Gospel has multiplied its trophies to a greater extent among females than among the other sex, has often been turned to its disadvantage, and urged as a powerful and unanswerable plea in favor of the rottenness of its foundation, and the fragility of its superstructure. Those who are wicked enough to wish to see the

whole system of heavenly grace and wisdom crumble beneath their infidel and atheistical touch, can hardly be supposed to possess too much delicacy or integrity to reiterate the stale and hackneyed charge, that the Gospel is adapted only to the taste and talents of "silly women." By the way, let it not be forgotten, that this remark which is not unfrequently made, shows the estimation in which the ladies are held by the enemies of revelation.

It is probably a fact, that Christianity has met with a more ready reception and made more converts among the female than the male sex; but the existence of this fact may be fairly attributed to different principles than the incapacity of those who have embraced it to judge of its momentous truth and eternal importance. Ladies are more secluded from the business and allurements of the world, and more strongly and nicely fortified against its vices than the other sex;—their moral sensibilities are more acute;—their consciences are more easily stung with a sense of guilt; and feeling as they do, from the delicacy of their own frames, and the tyranny of the stronger sex, the more direct and pungent effects of that curse entailed on the human race for their apostasy from God—these things may have no inconsiderable influence in exciting the ingenious tear of contrition, and inspiring their bosoms with the animating hope of heaven. And it is perfectly analogous with the other operations of God to magnify the riches of his grace in that very subject which Satan had chosen for the execution of his masterpiece of deception and mischief.

Pious females have been in every age of the Christian church, its fairest ornaments. They have stood foremost in the ranks of active benevolence. Prompt to the call of duty, and obedient to the impulse of a heart finely strung with native sensibilities, and "tuned by the hand of heaven"—they have become ministering angels to a wounded and bleeding world. The house of wo—the stormy scenes of life—the widow, the orphan, and the stranger—and the temple of the living God, have felt the power of female piety. To feed the poor, to clothe the naked, to nurture and educate the fatherless, to wipe the tear of grief from the furrowed cheek of affliction, to encourage the desponding, and to administer consolation to the pale victim upon the bed of death, have ever been the appropriate virtues of women.

But they have done much more than this. There is scarcely a benevolent institution in the world which has not felt the fostering hand of female charity. THE MISSIONARY who is now cultivating with the patience of an Apostle the rude field of heathen wretchedness, receives no inconsiderable support from the munificence of female associations established throughout the Christian world. And we venture to say, that none follow him with more ardent prayers across the stormy seas, or anticipate with a deeper interest, his success among the degraded Pagans than those women who have been with Mary at the feet of Jesus, or stood with the primitive disciples of their own sex upon the sacred Mount, and witnessed the last agonies of the propitiatory Victim on the cross.

That females in all civilized and Christian countries have great influence in society is a fact too well established to be denied. This influence is a talent which ought not to be abused.—That it should ever be prostituted to the mean purpose of attracting personal admiration, or to still baser purposes, must excite the pity of saints in glory. That the fairest part of our world should not uniformly be found under the banner of Him who made the earth and bought it with his blood—that the finest hearts, so far as natural affections are concerned, which were ever moulded by the hand of God, should not be given to their Maker, must be the regret of angels, and the sorrow of the church.

## MASONIC BENEFICENCE.

From the Portland Gazette.

MR DOUGLAS.—I observed in the last Gazette, that your honorable mention was made of the vote of New Jerusalem Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Wiscasset, to appropriate the fees of conferring the honors in their gift on the first candidate, and one tenth of their income forever after, to "assist in diffusing the knowledge of the sacred word in the various languages of the earth." I agree with the writer of that article, that such an act is "above all praise;" and am happy in being able to say that this noble and truly masonic work of causing the "great light of Masonry" to shine upon the nations who are yet in darkness, is by no means confined to Maine. In the State of Georgia, the following contributions have lately been made to the same great cause, viz.—St. Stephen's Lodge, twenty dollars; Union Royal Arch, twenty dollars; Benevolent Lodge, fifty three dollars; Social Lodge, one hundred dollars; and there are probably others, which have not been heard from. In the city of New-York, also, the following resolution has been recently passed, by the "Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2." "Whereas, our worthy brother, Dr. John Scudder, is engaged in the laudable work of civilizing the heathen in India, and instructing them in the knowledge and worship of the ever living and true God; and whereas this great and benevolent object is highly worthy of encouragement, and especially from every true Mason; and whereas, at Tillipally, in the district of Jafna, in the island of Ceylon, where our worthy brother is stationed, a heathen child may be taught and supported for the sum of 12 dollars per annum; therefore Resolved, that this Lodge do appropriate this sum, to be paid annually, for the support and education of a boy under the care of our brother Scudder, and that he be requested to name him *Hiram Abiff*, in honor of that distinguished operative Grand Master."

## Anecdote of King George the Third.

At the installation of some of the Knights of the garter in 1805, a distinguished nobleman said to the King, "Sir, are not the new Knights now to be installed obliged to take the Sacrament before the ceremony?" His Majesty changing countenance, and, assuming a severe look, replied, "No; that religious institution is not to be mixed with our profane ceremonies. Even at the time of my coronation, I was very unwilling to take the sacrament; but when they told me it was indispensable, and I must take it, before I approached the Communion Table, I took off the bauble from my head. The sacrament, my Lord, is not to be profaned by our gothic institutions."—*Wrazall's Memoirs.*

Lot and Abraham.—"If you," says Abraham, "go to the right, I will take the left; or if you choose the left, I will go to the right; but let there be no strife between us, for we be brethren." Thus ended their patriarchal difference. How soft and condescending the language, not tending to rouse and excite the angry passions, but to calm and tranquilize even an ocean of passion—a blessed model for the duellist to pattern after! Abraham by the victory he gained over himself, experienced a joyous repose of conscience, which far surpasses the greatest pleasure of revenge;—whilst Lot was edified and encouraged to the practice of the same self-denial.

## NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Benevolent Society of the County of Plymouth, for the choice of Officers, and such other business as may come before them, will be held at Rev. M. FAIRBANKS in Middleborough, on said County on Wednesday the 14th of June next, at 9 o'clock A. M.—A Sermon on the occasion will be delivered at 2 o'clock, P. M. First Preacher, REV. JOHN SHAW Middleboro', second REV. SYLVESTER HOLMES New Bedford. Per Order of the Society. 20th May, 1820. GEORGE RUSSELL, Sec'y.

## NOTICE.

THE term of Copartnership between LINCOLN & EDMANDS having nearly expired, they propose, in closing their concerns, to sell their valuable and extensive stock of Theological, Miscellaneous, and Classical Books, on liberal discounts for cash.

The friends and customers of L. & E. who wish to replenish their libraries, and others who would avail themselves of this opportunity to get supplies at a reduced rate, are invited to call and make selections, or to send their orders to No. 53, Cornhill.

Among numerous works in store, are the following: Dobson's Encyclopedia, 21 vols. calf and in boards; Gregory's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences; President Davies' Sermons, 3 vols.; Kempton's History of the Bible, 4 vols.; Hopkins' System of Divinity, 2 vols.; Rev. John Newton's Works, 11 vols. and 6 vols.; Scott's Commentary; Dr. Watts' Sermons, 2 vols.; Dr. Tappan's Sermons, 2 Lectures; Parkhurst's Greek and Hebrew Lexicons; Cryden's, Butterworth's, and Brown's Concordances; Mason's Spiritual Treasury; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Prideaux's Connexions, 4 vols.; Simeon's Skeletons of Sermons; M'Night on the Epistles; Bellamy's Works; Calvin's Institutes; Blair's Sermons; Hannah More's Works; Meikle's Works; Booth's Reign of Grace; Adams' Dictionary of Religions; Mrs. Graham's Life; Cowper's Poems; Jamieson's Sacred History; Shaw's Emanuel; Watts on the Mind; Rollin's Ancient History; Marshall's Life of Washington; Morse's Geography, 2 vols. new edition; History of England, 6 vols. School Books, Sabbath School Books, Pulpit, Family, School and Pocket Bibles, Testaments, &c. May 20.

## BOOKS.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG would inform the Clergy, Students in Divinity, and in the other professions, Instructors of Schools and Academies, and the public in general that he has for sale an assortment of VALUABLE BOOKS, adapted for their use, which he will dispose of as low as can be purchased at any other store whatever. Having a large amount in Book Stock which he is desirous of selling, purchasers may expect as good terms at this store as elsewhere.

A large assortment of Papers, and Hymns and Books for SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Dr. Worcester's CHRISTIAN PSALMODY, large and small editions—liberal discounts on purchasing large numbers for a Society. The above work may be had with or without, Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns entire. May 27

## WATTS ARRANGED.

For Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 2, and LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill.

WATTS' Psalms & Hymns Arranged, with a Supplement of more than 300 Hymns from the best authors, adapted to Missionary Meetings, Prayer Meetings, and various occasions, for which a sufficient variety is not found in Dr. Watts. Price 75 cts. common paper, 15 fine paper.

The following testimonies are added to the numerous recommendations of this valuable work. Byfield, March 8, 1820.

Gentlemen.—I cordially approve the plan of presenting the public Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns entire. To mangle and amputate the works of any author, seems to be a species of robbery. A man has a right to be his own judge, as to the length and style of his publications. On these, their merit may very much depend. The new arrangement must be a great convenience. The additional Hymns will, undoubtedly, be a rich consolation to the Church, by presenting them new devotional thoughts and sentiments, expressed in the best manner. The want of a suitable Index, however, has been a troublesome deficiency in most of our Hymn Books. I am glad to see the evil removed. I am Gentlemen, yours, &c. ELIJAH PARISH.

Extract of a letter from Rev. GRANT POWERS, dated Haverhill, (N. H.) May 10, 1820.

MESSES. LINCOLN & EDMANDS.—"I have received and examined with some attention the Rev. Mr. WINCHELL'S Arrangement of Watts, with Supplement, and do esteem it a valuable improvement upon those, who have preceded him in their laudable attempts to furnish our Christian congregations with Holy Songs adapted to the variety of subjects, which, on different occasions are introduced for spiritual profit."

## New Sabbath School Books.

S. T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill, has for sale, an extensive assortment of Books, suitable for Sabbath Schools, among which are the following, recently published, viz. per hundred.

Richard and James, or the Duty of Obedience, with an account of two Pious Boys, \$4 50  
Visit to a Sabbath School, a Narrative for Children, by a Sabbath School Teacher, 4 50  
A Stranger's Offering to Infant Minds, 4 50  
The Infant Preacher, or Story of H. Smith, 2 50  
The History of an Indian Woman, or Religion exemplified in the life of Poor Sarah, 2 50  
Memoir of Rebecca M. Coit, who died in New-York, Dec. 19, 1818, aged 11 years, 2 50  
Youthful Piety, an account of 2 little girls, 2 50  
A Series of Bible Lessons, with Reflections on each subject, adapted to the capacities of Children, adorned with Cuts, 8  
Memorial for Sabbath School Boys, 4 50  
do. do. do. Girls, 4 50  
Class Papers, Certificates of Merit, Hymns on sheets, &c. on most reasonable terms. May 29.

Chapin's Letters on Baptism—2d edition.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, Boston.

The 2d edition of Chapin's Letters on Baptism, with an Appendix, containing Strictures on Mr. Moore's Reply. Price 50 cts.

Just received, elegant Pulpit Bibles, New York edition. Quarto Bibles, various editions; Memoirs of Bonaparte, written by himself; Account of Spanish America; History of the French Revolution; Transactions of the American Philosophical Society; Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, &c. &c. May 27.

## POPULAR ANTHEMS.

JAMES LORING, at his Music Bookstore, No. 2, Cornhill, has for sale—The Old Colony Collection of Anthems, selected and published under the particular patronage and direction of the Handel and Haydn Society in this town. The two first volumes complete, price three dollars each. These volumes have been published at different times, in 16 Nos. Either number may be purchased separately. Musical Societies supplied in quantities on liberal terms.

The established celebrity which these selected pieces have obtained in England, among all persons of refined musical taste, and the additional evidence of their excellence, which has been furnished in the performance of them by the Handel and Haydn Society, and other musical societies, in the presence of delighted audiences, are recommendations which render superfluous those of the publisher.

Also, on hand.—A supply of Handel's Messiah, Haydn's Creation, Lock Hospital Collection, Harmonia Sacra, Hubbard's Anthems, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Musical Harmony—together with a variety of the most approved Books for Singing Societies, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Leaders of Singing Societies may derive much benefit from the use of Winchell's Arrangement of Watts. In addition to other advantages, it is a complete *Chorister's Guide*; as it contains the names of favorite tunes adapted, affixed to each of the Psalms and Hymns. Price 75 cts. This work is for sale at No. 2, Cornhill, and at the principal Bookstores. 6w. April 29.

## Self Knowledge, a Science to be studied.

JAMES LORING, has just published, *A Treatise on Self Knowledge*, showing the Nature and Benefit of that important Science, and the Way to attain it; intermixed with various Reflections and Observations on Human Nature. By JOHN MASON, A. M. To which are now added Questions adapted to the Work; for the use of Schools and Academies. Price 12 1/2 cts. bound, and 17 1/2 cts. in boards.

This standard little volume comprehensive and judicious in its plan and arrangement, approving itself to the judgment of the most mature age and understanding, and happily adapted to the best improvement of young persons, being now published in a cheap form, it is hoped that pious instructors of youth will avail themselves of the opportunity now presented, of introducing it into the Schools and Academies over which they preside. The questions in this edition are well adapted to facilitate the study of the valuable science of Self-Knowledge, and calculated to impress on the young mind those interesting sentiments with which the Treatise is so richly stored. eop3m Feb. 5.

## Taylor's Holy Living.

JUST published, by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-Square, Boston, the rules and exercises of HOLY LIVING; in which are described the means and instruments of obtaining every virtue, and considerations serving to the resisting all temptations. Together with prayers, containing the whole duty of a Christian, and the parts of devotion fitted for all occasions, and furnished for all necessities. Second American, from the twenty-seventh London edition. By JER. TAYLOR, D. D. Chaplain in ordinary to King Charles the first. The Rev. THOMAS THRELWALL, M. A. Editor. May 20.

## Books for Sabbath Schools.

WILLIAM HYDE at his Bookstore, in Portland, Me. has for sale a variety of Books suitable for Sabbath Schools, among which are Testaments, (cheap edition); Cummings's Questions; Evangelical Primer; Perkins' Catechism, (new and excellent); Watts' Divine Songs; Watts' Historical Catechism; Milk for Babies, a Catechism in verse; New England Primer; Assembly's Shorter Catechism; Tickets of Approbation.—Also the following for presents and rewards; Little Henry and his Bearer; Ann Edwards, the Cottage Girl; The Shepherd and his flock; Juvenile Piety; Friendly Instructor; History of the Bible; Worlds Displayed; Pleasures of Piety; Robber's Daughter; Catharine Haldane; New Testament Stories; Caterpillars and Gooseberry Bush; Little George and his penny; The Washing Cap; Nosegay of Honeyuckles; Two Lambs; School of Good Manners; together with many other interesting and useful books for children and youth, and a general assortment of Books and Stationery. May 20.

## School for Young Ladies.

MISS E. WADSWORTH, will open her academy, near Milton Meeting House, on the second Monday in May. She will instruct in all the various solid branches usually taught in Academies exclusively for young Ladies.—Also in plain and ornamental needle work. She is willing to give assurances of constant diligence and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of her responsible office; and hopes, under the smiles of Providence her pupils will make such advances in literary and moral attainments, as to secure the approbation of her Patrons. Board may be had in kind and respectable families.

References, Rev. Samuel Gile, Henderson Institute, Esq. Milton; Samuel H. Babcock, Esq. Boston. Milton, April 22, 1820. 6w

## SEMINARY.

MR. BAILEY'S Seminary for the instruction of Ladies, in the Theory and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC, is open for their reception, at the Boylston School, Fort Hill, on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Parents who wish to send their daughters, may be assured that the local situation is very pleasant, airy and healthy—that the young Ladies who are now members of the SEMINARY, are such as they would be pleased with—and that every attention will be paid to their instruction and welfare.

As the time fixed for the commencement of the first Quarter's Tuition was necessarily deferred till last Thursday, May 18, a few more applications can be received if made soon. May 27.

## Eighteen cases Fresh Imported FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

(Latest Fashions.)—J. B. BUSTEAD & SON, No. 4, Cornhill.

J. square, have just received by the brig Mary, Capt. Barker, from Havre, eighteen cases, containing a prime assortment of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS.

They will be opened and ready for sale in a very few days. Wholesale purchases supplied by the case as imported.

J. B. & SON continue the manufacture of Paper Hangings. They have lately added to their variety a number of new and choice designs, making their assortment, of American, as well as French, equal to any in town. May 13.

## Hard Ware.

M. NEWELL, No. 23, Broad-street, has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, an additional supply of CUTLERY, HARD WARE, AND FANCY GOODS, which he offers at the lowest prices for cash or credit. April 15. 6w

## DUREN &amp; BACON.

At their Warehouse, No. 25 State Street, offer for sale, a very extensive assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, viz.

80 ps. superfine black and blue Broadcloths, 250 do. Satinets, 40 bales 4-4 brown Sheetings, 20 bales 3-4 and 7-8 do. Shirtings, 10 cases 3-4 and 7-8 bleached do. 8 do. 4-4 do. Sheetings, 35 do. Gingham, Stripes and Checks, Tickings, Denims, Threads, &c. 8000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos. 60 Cases Men's napped and water proof Hats, 6000 pair Men's thick Shoes, 4000 do. do. thin do. 2500 do. Ladies' and Misses' Morocco & Kid do. 500 do. do. Morocco Walking do. Likewise,—30 bales Prime Cotton. Cash advanced on Consignments. April 15.

## JOHN ASHTON, JR.

Has just received by the Loudon-Packet, and for sale at No. 18, Marlboro' street,

Basoons  
E Flat Clarionets  
C Clarionets  
Hautboys  
1, 4, and 6 key'd Flutes  
patent  
Flageolets  
Shepard Flutes  
Tuning Forks  
Bass Drums  
G and F Flutes  
Trumpets  
E Flat and C Bugle  
Horns  
French Horns  
Also—Reeds, Bridges, Screws to Violins, Mouth Pieces for Clarionets, Rosin and Bows for Bass Violins and Violins.—The above cheap for cash. A WATCH found. Inquire as above. May 27.

## Thompson's Cooking Stove.

WITH apparatus complete; which has been in use a few weeks, for sale at 25 per cent discount. Enquire at the Recorder Office.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PROCTOR, 37 Union-street, (at Ann-street,) has received by the Minerva and Herald, from Liverpool, his supply of CUTLERY & HARDWARE, making his assortment very complete. The London Packet, Tower proof Fowling first quality, in cases and canisters; Wrought and Cut Nails; Cross-cut, Tread low Ware; a fine assortment of Fowling English and U. S. Muskets; Holsters and Pistols.

Rifle Companies supplied with any quantity of Rifles at a low rate.

## W. C. HALL.

HAS for sale at the London Clothiers Warehouse, in the new Stone Row, No. 2, Brattle Street, second door from Street, received by the late arrivals from France, 200 pieces Vesting Silks, 300 French and English Cloths and Cassimeres, 3 to 4; 400 white, buff, striped, Silk, Cotton, Tulle, and Cassimere, do. 2 to 3; 400 black and green Silks; 600 yards Rayon; 10 dozen Elastic Silk Garters; black Silk Hosiery, 20 do. elegant Shawls, Scarfs and Mantles; 20 elegant Surtouts and Frock Coats, 50 do. blue and black Coats, superfine, 50 do. pair black, blue and colored Pantalons; Stockinet, do. \$4; 200 pair Neckties; Camblet do. \$4; Linen and Camblet; and Frock Coats, 2 to \$10; 60 pieces of England Cloths and Cassimeres; 2000 French do. do.; superfine Rayon; 5, 4, and \$2; 100 lbs. rich Mohair Ties; 1000 groce French and new pattern Coat Buttons; Pearl do.; 400 lbs. Marshall's Thread; 1800 groce Pantaloon Buttons; 1000 French Water-proof & English Cloth.

The above comprises a good and large assortment of fine Cloth, Kerseys, Vestings, &c. as can be found in the United States, and retail, cheap for cash.

Clothes made in the latest London fashion, in the best manner, at No. 3, Brattle Street, by workmen.

Wanted—Four first rate Workmen, at the highest wages and constant employment given. 4w

## LONDON HATS.

THOMAS HUGHES, No. 22, Cornhill, received by the London Packet, a supply of Gentlemen's superfine drab and heaver Hats, Boys drab green under do. divers fancy do. &c. 3m

## Hard-Ware Goods—Cheap.

ADAMS & FESSENDEN, No. 24, State Street, have received a consignment of WARE GOODS, direct from an English manufacturer, which they are enabled to sell at much less cost of importation, by the package or by the quantity, for cash or approved credit, as follows:

20 Casks of Wood Screws, 4 do. Grindstones, 8 do. Coffee Mills, 30 do. Locks, of all kinds, 14 do. Iron Spades, 30 packages of plated cutlery, 12 casks sub. P. 12 do. Brimley, 20 do. Fire iron, 6 do. brass Cocks, 25 do. Steel pins, 6 do. Ball Turn, 12 do. Balls, of all descriptions, 50 casks Nails, of all sizes, 4 cases Spectacles, 20 cases Guns, 15 casks Fish, 200 packages of Ironmongery.

These Goods are of recent importation, and present a better opportunity to purchase, probably ever offered before.

Of their own importations, & purchases from a well selected Stock of Hardware and Cutlery, particularly calculated for the supplies of Country Stores, on as favorable terms as can be had. 2m

## AMERICAN GOODS.

JAMES CLAP, No. 4, Broad Street, State Street, has for sale a consignment of Domestic Cotton and Woolen goods, comprising Cotton Twist and Filling yarns; bleached and brown Sheetings, Plaits, Stripes, Checks, Kerseys, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c. &c. are offered by the bale or piece, at low prices, for cash or on a credit.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call on April 15. 6w

Rich, Genteel, & Low Priced. SAMUEL BEAL, Mill Pond Street, has the sale the most extensive assortment of Furniture that can be found in any warehouse in Boston, at such low prices as are worthy the attention of all who are in pursuit of the Furniture at the lowest prices for Cash.

Grecian Card  
Tables  
Do Pembroke  
do.  
Do Sofas  
Do Couches  
170 Card, Pembroke and Dining Tables  
150 Bureaus from \$4 to 30, some of which are elegant,  
48 Work Tables, from \$1 to \$16  
85 Wash and Light Stands, Mahogany and painted,  
100 Mahogany and stained high field and low post Bedsteads,  
2000 Fancy & Bamboo Chairs, of all prices and colours,  
Also,—3000 lbs. of Live Geese, half-down and common Feathers.

N. B. The principal part of the above furniture is made in fashionable style and on a manner, and is offered at as low prices as can be found in Boston, without exception.

Likewise,—A large assortment of Domingo and Bay Mahogany of a superior quality, constantly for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the estate of JESSE BATES, late of the County of Norfolk, Yeoman, deceased, has taken upon themselves that they will, as the law directs, and all persons are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to pay to the said estate, or to the Executor, JAMES BATES, at his residence, No. 22, Cornhill, on or before the 15th day of May, 1820. 6w